

Alexandria DAILY Gazette.

Commercial & Political.

VOL X. I.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1810.

2763.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on exhibition and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest estimation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Tea.

30,000 lbs prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Teneriffe Wine.

6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Ceylon Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity.

A WARRANT FOR 666 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
Has lately received for sale the following or
titles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-
mercial relations of the United States with
England.

Remarks on Education.

Remark: on Adams' Review of Ames'

works.

Mrs. Chapman's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be
comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-
scribers 2 dolls 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and
Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.
octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.
octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hastings' Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Euclid.

Barton's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of Sout. Carolina,
2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray
for the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on
the Epistles, and a new American Dispensary,
all now publishing by subscription in
one.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living
near Fairfax Court House, on the fifth
inst. a negro girl, named NANCY; about
18 years old, rather tall than otherwise,
tolerable likely, dark complexion, thin visage,
full mouth, has no marks of the whip nor any
other visible marks about her; took with
her a new yarn frock, striped red and white;
several frocks of calico, a new green muslin
bonnet, and some other cloathing. I will give
Ten Dollars reward for securing her in any
gao so that I get her again, and all reasonable
charges if brought home. She has some con-
nections in Alexandria and Leesburg, per-
haps she may make to one of those towns. I
forewarn all persons from assisting her off,
concealing or hiring of her.

Coleman Lewis.

March 12.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars
of a superior quality in casks, weighing from
18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-
nerous terms, on application to

James Patton,

on

Marsteller & Young.

March 12.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William Wilson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale upon the respective premises, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April next, several parcels of Ground lying upon Fairfax, Water, Queen streets and a 10 foot alley, in the town of Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes with approved endorsers for the payment of the purchase money negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, and deeds of trust upon the property as a further security.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 31.

Plaster Paris and Clover Seed.

Landing from the Schooner Hero, Captain Pierce,

A quantity of Plaster of Paris and Clover Seed.

ALSO,

15 hds. molasses

30 bbls N. E rum

40 do. apples

2 pipes Lisbon wine

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 2.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John Potts and Elizabeth his wife to the subscriber, will be sold by public auction, on Saturday the 21st of April next to the highest bidder, on the premises, sundry Lots or pieces of Ground, situate on Water, Union, and Cameron streets, in the town of Alexandria. A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, they giving their notes with approved endorsers, and negotiable in the bank of Alexandria for the several instalments and a lien on the property as a further security.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

March 29.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at three o'clock, on the premises, will be sold.

A handsome Lot, lying adjacent to the Hunting Creek Bridge, containing about two and a half acres, well watered, and it being on an eminence makes it a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing to build.

Frederick Tridell.

April 10.

L. LANNAY,

Respectfully informs the merchants of Alexandria,

THAT he has opened STORE on Royal-street, in the house of Mr. McKnight, where he offers for sale, on a liberal credit, for approved paper, a large assortment of AMERICAN PRINTS.

As he intends remaining in town for this week only, all those who wish to purchase, will please apply immediately.

April 10.

Just Received and for Sale by the Subscriber,

42 tierces New Rice,

14 bales prime Georgia Cotton,

16 do. inferior quality do.

19 hds. first quality retailin. Molasses,

A few chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, and

190 barrels Suffolk Tar.

Newton Keene.

April 10.

LANDING,

From the schooner John, Captain Noris, from Norfolk, and for sale by

Lawrafson and Fowle,

35 hds. heads of Molasses,

2 bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

March 28.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY; about 12 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

April 10.

FOR RENT,

A neat two story brick dwelling house and lot on Duke-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets.

John G. Ladd.

March 12.

The distinguished running Horse

TOP-GALLANT,

SIXTEEN and a half hands high, will stand the ensuing season at Woodstock, Fauquier county, and be put to mares for Twenty Dollars, dischargeable before the first day of August with interest.

The pedigree and performances of this highly celebrated horse, will be published in future bills.

James Bates for
B. M. Carter.

April 3.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by COTTON & STEWART;

Price 1 Dollar,

GLENCARN;

OR
THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,
A NOVEL.

BY GEORGE WATTERSTON, Esq.
OF WASHINGTON CITY,
Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAW-

YER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCAIRN is superior to either.

It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way exceedingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb. 6.

LEASE of Sebastian Spring Tavern

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on the premises on

Thursday the 5th of April next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, the unexpired lease of the above Tavern (including three summers) with 15 acres of Land, with or without the improvements. Further particulars at time of sale.

At same time will be sold a variety of Bar Room Furniture, consisting of galion, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint, tumblers, common and Champaign wine-glasses, quart, pint and half pint decanters, common and China bowls of large and small sizes, waiters of every description, patent lamps, and a variety of other articles, suitable for tavern keeping. Also, a small stock of Liquors, 2 Stoves, one of them very handsome, a few Farming utensils, a Grindstone, a Horse and Cart and two fine Cows. Possession of the place will be given within 10 days from day of sale.

N. B. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, containing 3 rooms on the lower floor, besides a family closet and bar room; and two lodging rooms above; a good Kitchen, stable, a large shed, a store house, a dairy, a bath house, fowl house, &c. &c.

March 29.

The Sale of the above Property

is postponed until Thursday the 12th inst.

April 5.

Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

15 hds. first quality New Orleans sugar.

30 bals. Upland Georgia cotton.

5 hds. Jamaica and Antigua rum.

15 do. New England do.

15 hds. first quality molasses.

10 tierces rice.

600 lbs. Bengal Indigo.

400 do. Flotant do.

15 bags heavy pepper.

15 do. pimento.

10 boxes best Albany chocolate.

30 do. Bakers do.

20 qr. casks Malaga wine.

300 reams writing and wrapping paper.

AND ON HAND,

London particular Madeira

Do. do. Teneriffe

Sherry, Madeira & Port

All of the first quality in pipes and quarter

casks.

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE, COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

DAILY GAZETTE 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

COMMUNICATION.

By the following extracts which are copied from the *Baltimore Whig*, it will be seen that scarcely an agent of the government escapes the scolding epithets of its editor. Can any additional evidence be necessary to demonstrate to the reflecting portion of the people of the United States, that the "family compact," and their descendants are absolutely bent upon subverting their interest, by calumniating and destroying the respectability and high standing of every man who is likely to thwart their desperate views, than the reiterated columns of abuse and detraction which are observable in almost every publication of that slanderous vehicle? Such reptiles deserve the frowns of contempt and detestation of every honest man in the nation and certainly ought not to be patronized by any lover of their country.

[Spirit of '76.]

From the (*Baltimore*) *Whig*.

[CONGRESS.]

To the people of the union.

Congress! the sound was reverenced from 1793 to 1788: why is it now as odious and disgusting as it was then respectable? They have yielded to a base avarice and all the unmanly fears it engenders;—they have disappointed the expectations of the nation; they have maimed its interests.—Every evil is to be dreaded from a body who are insensible to honor and fame—for as a very celebrated writer observes, "none can patiently endure contempt but they who deserve." What can we hope from him who is regardless of character? We need not wonder that Cromwell ejected a certain parliament, or that Bonaparte deposed the French legislature; a contemptible assembly invite the usurper—he finds impunity, nay applause in the indignation of a betrayed and misrepresented people.

It may be said to what purpose is all this censure? I answer—to induce the people to look around them for better representatives at the next election; to make them recollect our degraded and tantalized condition, which fearful, ignorant or corrupt deputies have aggravated tenfold.

I know it is often urged, "they could do nothing." I say they would do nothing—Their excuse is their crime. The profligate energy of federalism is relieved by the criminal imbecility of miscalled democrats.

A thousand arguments start up, to recommend a complete change of representatives, but another gentleman has undertaken to treat the subject. I desire but one argument. (C) LOOK AT CONGRESS—survey your "long parliament." Every republican hangs his head—every federalist flushed with hope and exultation—every British agent in frantic with joy.

(C) A majority of the creatures who compose the present nothing-parliament neglected the urgent recommendation of Mr. Jefferson to inspect the defects of the law, or the misconduct of the judges—after Burr's mock-trial. He laid the testimony before them. They looked at each other; but neither said nor did any thing on the all-important subject. Behold the fearful—aye, the tremendous consequences of disregarding the great Jefferson's advice:

[THE JUDICIARY.]

Judge Marshall, received on embroiling us with each other, and intent on destroying our free institutions and laws—has contrived by one infamous act of usurpation to diarize the respectable state of Pennsylvania—by the unlawful decision in Olmstead's case.

[THE PRESIDENT.]

Emboldened by the complaisance or sanction of Madison, and the stupidity of a lazy congress, what does he next? Under their very eyes, and in defiance of that law which he had sworn to administer, he makes a decision directly against it! This is of the most serious nature: it will embody all the Yazooites in the country against our tranquillity, at such a crisis as this; and it will place Mr. Madison in a trying dilemma. He has told Mr. Bayard, that he is bound to enforce the decree of the supreme court—right, or wrong, according to law or a

gainst it—he does not discriminate. He has also sworn to execute the laws. Now, if a decision be illegal, how is he to act? He must either recede from his duty, or oppose the dictum of the American liberties. But the great blame must rest on congress, for uniform usurpation to pass unpunished. Will the people accept as an apology, the petulant declension of Randolph, "I wash my hands of impeachments?" If judges are thus permitted to change the law, or to make it, instead of being guided by it; treasure and blood were vainly wasted in maintaining a revolutionary struggle; and our written constitution is only a table of words.

Thus, whether we look to our foreign relations, or to our internal concerns, the majority of our present congress must be pronounced incapable and culpable. Let the renovating billows of popular indignation purify the stagnant pool. Let men of worth, energy and talents have support at the next election.

TAMMANY.

* Of this corrupt business, I may speak again; but, I am supported by truth, in stating, (C) That the case gravely argued and determined in the supreme court, was a FICTITIOUS ONE, intended to draw forth an opinion from Marshall in favor of Yazoo-men. He was in the secret; yet, went through the farce as regularly as if it were reality! Was there ever such an insult flung in the teeth of congress? I challenge any man of respectability to controvert these facts in his proper name.

AUTHOR.

From the Boston *Centinel*.

ENGLISH EDITORS VS. ENGLISH EDITORS.

The crudities of the London paragraphists on American affairs, have frequently been quoted as orthodoxy in politics, when they happen to agree with the administration crudities here. Whoever will attentively peruse a series of London papers will find theories as wild, and their information as circumscribed, as the papers of any other country. As an "offset" for the text of the "Times," so often quoted, we give the following article from the London "Political Register," of Jan. 6, 1810:

The American Question Considered.
"Why should we treat?"

SIR,

One of the American newspapers, under the immediate influence and direction of the government of that country, after applauding the conduct of Mr. Madison in refusing to receive any further communication from Mr. Jackson, has the following paragraph:

"If a treaty were formed with Great Britain, what pledge will she give to us for its faithful observance? Will she deliver us up the island of Jamaica and Canada as a pledge for her faithful intentions? Will she give up to us fifty sail of the line for safe keeping, for its due performance; or will she reduce her navy to its pristine insignificance? No, she will not. Then why should we treat?"

Without making any comments upon the modest nature of the propositions here suggested, I shall confine myself to the question put; and offer a few reasons, which present themselves to my mind, why America should treat with Great Britain.

She should treat, because the system of policy which she has lately pursued, of suspending her commerce, the great source of her revenue, has exhausted her treasury, and consequently left her without the means of carrying on war.

She should treat, that she may not be driven to the desperate necessity of attempting to raise a revenue by internal taxation; a system at all times highly unpopular in America, and in the present state of that country, while her merchants are without commerce, and her landholders without a market for their produce, not only obnoxious but impracticable.

She should treat that she may regain that commerce which she formerly enjoyed;—which gave her the carrying trade of almost all the world, and opened an unbounded circulation to the produce of her soil.

She should treat, lest she should open the eyes of Great Britain, and let her see that she is independent of America, either to take off her manufactures, or to supply her West-India colonies.

She should treat, that she may share in those advantages which the approaching epoch of the independence of South America now offers to commercial nations; but in which, if she pursues her present immobile line of conduct both towards Spain and G. Britain, she cannot hope to participate.

She should treat, lest the resentment of a suffering and abused people should be

roused, and overturn a government which sacrifices their happiness and their interests to an inveterate prejudice against G. Britain, and a slavish subserviency to the will of France.

But this question applies to both parties; and we may also ask, "why should we treat?" I can most readily take up this side of the question, by putting it negatively; and giving reasons why we should not treat.

We should not treat, because America has shown that she will not treat with us upon the square; by offering last year to become a party to the war against G. Britain, if Bonaparte would revoke his decrees, but making no such overture to G. Britain, if she would rescind her order in council.

We should not treat, because America, by circulating the manufactures, staple commodities, and colonial produce of the enemy, does us infinitely more mischief under the mask of neutrality, than she could possibly do by open hostility.

We should not treat, that the enemy may no more enjoy the advantage of the American flag, but remain as effectually excluded from commercial intercourse with all the world by our orders in council, as we are excluded from commercial intercourse with his subjects by his decrees.

We should not treat, that America may not again have the opportunity of importing goods from our territories in the East Indies, and smuggling them into all our other colonial possessions, to the ruin of the British fair trader, and the great injury of the revenue.

We should not treat, that the British provinces in North America, so long and so unjustly neglected, may rise to prosperity and importance, by enjoying that intercourse with our West India colonies, which a temporizing and mischievous policy had conceded to the United States of America.

We should not treat, that America may no more inveigle our seamen into her service, and then arrogantly dispute our right to reclaim our own deserters.

We should not treat, that we may carry on British trade in British ships, and thus give increased strength and stability to our naval greatness.

Such are the reasons why America should and Great Britain should not treat. She has every thing to gain by treating, we have every thing to lose. Due weight, however, must be given to considerations of humanity, as well as to those of interest and policy; and if a wish to prevent the miseries of war from taking a still wider range, a desire to maintain those ties of amity which should bind nations together who speak the same language, and are descended from the same ancestors, are urged as reasons why Great Britain should treat; while I admit these objects to be highly desirable, I must observe, that experience has proved they are more likely to be frustrated than accomplished by undue concessions. Give a spoiled child what it cries for, and the next moment it will cry for something else: Give it a sound whipping and it will be quiet. America is the spoiled child of Great Britain. We have given her privileges never before given to the most favored nation. We have permitted her to trade to our possessions both in the East and in the West Indies; to carry on a greater share of our own commerce, and the whole of the commerce of the powers with whom we are at war; and her dissatisfaction has increased with her acquisitions. The more Great Britain concedes, the more America demands. If therefore we mean to keep peace with her, we must adopt a different system.

Mr. Jefferson refused, three years since, to ratify the treaty entered into by his negotiators, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, and thus suffered every treaty between G. Britain and America to expire. We are now, therefore, bound to her by no tie, and happily stand absolved from all our former improvident engagements.

Mr. Madison appears, by his speech to congress on the opening of the present session of congress, to inherit the hostile disposition of his predecessor to this country. The mantle of Elijah has descended upon Elisha: Complaints of the conduct of G. Britain, couched in no very gentle terms, and in one instance most bitter and offensive language, occupy nearly half his speech; but he bestows only a single sentence upon the conduct of France, merely observing, that the posture of their relations with her, does not correspond with the measures taken to effect a favorable change. Had G. Britain sequestered all the American ships and cargoes that came into her ports, as Bonaparte has actually done, would Mr. Madison have passed over such an outrage in silence? No! language would not have been strong enough to express his indignation.

tion. But such men, Bonaparte may more easily steal the horse than G. Britain look over the hedge."

Though it would be premature to pronounce my judgment upon the conduct of the respective parties which led to the late rupture of the negotiation between the two countries, till all the documents are before the public, yet it may fairly be inferred from the tenor of Mr. Madison's speech, that he should not be slow to take the offence, if Mr. Jackson furnished him with the slightest pretext for so doing. If they think the language he used was really indecent and insulting, they will, of course, recall him, and send out another negotiator to America. If on the contrary, they think no adequate cause of offence was given, or that the reprimand was justified by the provocation, and that Mr. Jackson was actuated by a sense of what he felt to be due to the honor of his government, and a desire to vindicate it from the charges of ill faith made against it by the American secretary, they will recall him indeed, but appoint no successor. It will then be for America, when she is tired of that state of dignified retirement (as Mr. Jefferson termed it) in which she has been pleased to place herself, and wishes to regain those commercial privileges which she formerly enjoyed, to send a minister to G. Britain, to negotiate for that purpose; and it will then be for us to enquire what pledge she will give, that she may not, as heretofore, abuse the advantages she owes to our indulgence; and if she will give none, to be cautious how we grant them. We then may ask, in our turn, "Why should we treat?"

MENTOR.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1809.

WHEREAS it appears to the Common Council of Alexandria, by an amendment which has passed the Senate of the United States, to a bill entitled, "A Bill to amend the laws within the district of Columbia," that it is intended essentially to alter the rights of the people of the district of Columbia, without their consent, by taking from them the right of appeal from any decision of the circuit court of the district of Columbia to the supreme court of the U. States, in all cases, except when the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall amount to the sum or value of two thousand dollars. And whereas, this is a subject in which the people of the town of Alexandria are deeply interested, and it being proper that the citizens of the town should be informed of this important contemplated change in their judicial rights, and an opportunity afforded them in a constitutional manner, to express to congress their opinions upon this subject.

It is therefore Resolved, That the Mayor or be requested by public notice to convene the citizens of the town at the Court House, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon of to-morrow, for the purpose of laying before them the proposed amendment.

Passed in Common Council April 11, 1810.

ADAM LYNN, C.C.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the above, I hereby request a meeting of the citizens of Alexandria THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the Court House, to take into consideration the subject therein referred to.

WM. HERBERT,

Mayor.

Marine Coffee-House.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Alexandria, on Prince street, next door to Mr. J. Hooper's, where he can accommodate a few genteel Boarders on very reasonable terms, and every attention paid to them, and all others that may please to favor him with their custom. He intends keeping the best of Liquors that can be procured (strong and mait). Relishes of various kinds may be had at all times at the shortest notice.

April 7.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English, the English into French.

April 6.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

To the politeness of a gentleman in Washington we are indebted for the following summary of

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Sally arrived at Boston from London, papers have been received to the 13th of February.

New measures are about to be adopted in Holland, to prevent commercial intercourse with England—The French frigate Cononiere is taken—Bonaparte is to marry the emperor of Russia's sister—a fact—Sourouff has sailed from St. Maloëa for India—An investigation is going on, upon the expedition to the Scheldt—Lord Melville it is positively said and believed, to have joined the opposition—The John Adams arrived safe at Amsterdam, landed her money and was to sail again as soon as possible and touch at England: British exports for the year 1808—25,000,000—1809, 39,000,000. The Duke of Kent packet had arrived in 24 days from New York—Feb. 8th, papers were called for in Parliament respecting the American negotiation and granted—Feb. 8th, at the levee the American minister was present, his name is mentioned first of six others. A messenger from Paris arrived in England Feb. 11th, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney—The Eutaw, Grant, is condemned in the English court of admiralty.

The British minister at Lisbon is superseded; he sailed from that place on the 10th of Feb. for England, from whence it is said he is to proceed for the U. States in a diplomatic character.

PROGRESS OF A BILL.

A member of the house rises and offers a resolution. It is adopted. A committee is appointed to bring in a bill. The bill is reported, read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for a certain day. On each day, or some subsequent day, the committee of the whole commence a discussion.

Perhaps a half a dozen in the house have examined the bill previously, as in duty bound. A, B, and C are strongly in favor of the bill—D, E, and F are violently opposed to it. G, H, I, and K, are busily engaged in writing electioneering letters to their constituents. L, M, and N, are closely occupied in reading newspapers. O, P, and Q, are chatting on different subjects by the fire place. R, S, & T, are absent and indisposed, having spent the night before at bragg or too. U, V, and W, are listening attentively, but without a quantum of intellect sufficient for comprehension—X, Y, and Z, have gone to take a ride.

Two hours are spent in debate; when some one rises and assures the chairman that the bill is not understood, (though it has been lying on the table of each member a fortnight) and moves that the committee rise and report what is called progress. Another hopes that the committee will not rise and spends half an hour to prove the inutility of rising. The committee rise. The question is taken up in the house. A motion is made for adjournment. The yeas and nays are called on the question of adjournment. (Each calling of the yeas and nays costs about one hundred dollars.)—The motion is lost. Debate continues. The speaker declares that there is not a quorum within the bar. Another motion is made to adjourn. Carried.

Some time after the bill comes again before the house. A motion is made to commit it to a select committee. The question is discussed half an hour. Another motion is made to commit it to a standing committee, to whom the subject properly belongs.—The yeas and nays are taken on the first motion—lost. On the second motion—lost. It is then moved to recommit it to a committee of the whole. Not carried. An indefinite postponement is moved. The question debated an hour. In the course of debate, a question arises on a point of order. An hour is lost on this question.—The speaker decides the member not in order. An appeal is made from the chair. The yeas and nays are taken. It is late during time and the house adjourns.

The bill comes again before the house. A motion is made to reject it: The motion discussed: Not carried. An amendment is offered. Discussed. An amendment is offered to the amendment. The question is debated. A proviso to the amendment is suggested. Reasons against it. Proviso rejected. Amended amendment rejected. Original amendment accepted. Arguments in favor of the final passage of the bill. Arguments against it. A member comes in, who had been frolicking here and there for several days. Enquires what is before the house. Is informed. He states to the house an important fact, totally altering the merits of the bill. His statement is denied. Parties grow warm. A motion was made to recommit the bill to a select committee, that they may examine documents and facts. Motion opposed.—Finally carried.

A fortnight elapses; and the committee report a new bill. Discussed half a day; and at length carried. It is sent to the senate. Undergoes the same lace rations and amendments there. After a month is returned to the house with an amendment. It is the last day but one of the session.—The bill as amended is called up. The call is opposed. A. declares that it is cruel to delay the bill any longer. B. asserts that there are sixty bills that ought to be passed, before the house shall rise. B. replies in another speech of half an hour, to prove the impolicy of spending one minute on this bill, when there are yet unpassed so many bills of great national importance. The bill is not taken up—Congress rises.

The bill is founded on a claim against the U. S. for about \$ 800. The claimant is present during the whole session. This landlord in the spring puts him in prison for board and expences.

On one of the first days of the next session a member gives the house a detail of the proceedings on the bill, the previous session. The subject is referred to a select committee—A new bill is reported; this undergoes all its former changes. Towards the close of the session, it is discovered that the claimant, poor, sick, disappointed, broken hearted—is dead. The bill sleeps.

The next session the claimant's widow petitions. A bill is reported. After two or three sessions more, it is passed almost unanimously.

Such is nearly the progress of many a bill. Look to that of Amy Darden, which has been in the house ten or a dozen years, and at last is passed into an act; after an unnecessary and enormous expence. What have congress done this session? Expended nearly two hundred thousand dollars in some trifling business, that ought not to have engaged them a fortnight; and in laborious discussions on ponderous vacuities, bulky inutilities and suicidal absurdities.

[Independent American.]

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Mr. Randolph submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the annual receipts into the treasury from the commencement of the present federal government to the end of the year 1809; distinguishing the amount of such annual receipts as may have proceeded from the duties on imports and tonnage, from the internal revenues, from the direct tax, from the sale of public lands, and from loans; together with a statement of the amount of debt annually incurred and reimbursed within the same period.

Adopted.

The house resolved itself in committee of the whole on the bill for altering the time of holding the circuit courts in Maryland—Mr. PITTMAN in the chair.

The committee rose, reported the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a bill relative to commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies. Mr. Denha in the chair.

Mr. Gholson moved to strike out the 3d section of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof two new sections, which sections contained these principles in substance as follows:

1st. They provide for interdicting the importation of all English or French goods.

2d. That whenever either of the powers cease to enforce their decrees or orders against us, then the provisions of this act shall cease as regards such power—and.

3dly. Authorizes the employment of the public armed force in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Mr. Taylor opposed the adoption of this amendment and advocated the bill as it stood.

Mr. Garland was opposed to the amendment, but said should it not be adopted he would propose an amendment authorizing the employment of the public armed vessels in protecting our trade.

On motion of Mr. Smile, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again, and then the house adjourned.

ARRIL 12.

■■■ The Episcopal Congregation are respectfully informed that the Rev. Mr. BARCLAY'S Church will be opened for a regular performance of Divine Service on Sunday next.

LAW BOOKS.

Just Received for Sale by JAMES KEN-NEDY, Sen. Bookseller, King street,

Tucker's Blaikstone, 5 vols.

Burrow's Reports, 5 vols.

Hening and Mumford's do. 3 vols.

Binney's do.

Douglas's do. 2 vols.

Schole and Leroy's do.

Selwin's Nisiprius, 3 vols.

Buller's do.

Espinass's do. 2 vols.

Tidd's Practice in Chancery, 2 vols.

Harrison's do. 2 vols.

Peters' Admiralty Decisions

Sugden's Law of Vendors

Kidd on Awards

Park on Insurances

Watson on Partnerships

Chitty on Bills

Maxwell on do.

Newland on Contracts

Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances

Ditto on Frauds

Chitty on Pleasing, 2 vols.

Powell on Devises

Coleman and Cain's Cases

Peak's Evidence

East's Crown Law, 2 vols.

Anthon's abridgement of Blackstone

Butler's Holt's Jurisdict.

Hening's Virginia Justice

Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia

Montesquieu's Commercial Precedents

Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments CC

ALSO,

Milnor's Church History, 2 vols.

Sequel to the Antidote to Miseries of Human Life, containing a further account of the Widow Placid and her daughter Rachel, by the same author.

Orders for Law, Medical, Theological or Classical Books received as above and executed with all convenient dispatch.

April 12

ROBERT GRAY.

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, and
by receive for sale,

Gothic's geographical historical and com-
mercial Grammar, 3 vols. octavo, one vol.
lars 50 cents

Mrs. Warren's history of the American
Revolution, 3 volumes, octavo, seven dollars
fifty cents

Russell's Ancient Europe, 2 volumes, one
lars, call. six dollars

Ditto, Modern Europe, 3 volumes, about
fourteen dollars

The Plays of William Shakespeare, with
the corrections and illustrations of various
commentators: to which are added, among
Samuel Johnson and George Steevens, en-
riched and augmented by the late Dr. Far-
row, with a glorious index, 17 volumes, only
thirty four dollars

The Works of the Reverend Jonathan Ed-
wards, minister of the gospel in Northamp-
ton, Massachusetts, and afterwards president
of the college in New Jersey, 6 volumes

Plowden's History of Ireland, 3 volumes
fifteen dollars

Smollett's History of England, 3 volumes,
ten dollars

The geographical, natural and civil his-
tory of Chili, 2 volumes, octavo five dollars

The Annual Register, volume 34, three
dollars twenty five cents

Tucker's Blackstone, 3 volumes, twenty
five dollars

Bosanquet and Pultie's Reports, volume 5,
new lives, five dollars

Cruise's Digest of the Laws of England
respecting real property, 6 volumes, twenty-
five dollars

Burrows's Reports, 9 volumes, twenty dol-
lars

Winterbotham's America, 4 volumes, call.
gilt, fifteen dollars

East's Reports, volume 9th, five dollars

Cranch's Reports, volume 9th, five dol-
lars

Johnson's Reports, 3 volumes, eighteen
dollars

Dallas's Reports, 4 volumes, twenty dol-
lars

Revised Code, Virginia laws, 2 volumes,
fourteen dollars

Parents' Assistant, by Miss Edgeworth,
3 volumes, two dollars fifty cents

Tales of Fashionable Life, by ditto, 2 vo-
lumes, two dollars fifty cents

Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia, volume 12th, part
first. Subscribers will please send for their
copies.

Bell's Surgery, 4 volumes, fourteen dol-
lars.

Clarkson's Petriatum of Quakerism, 3 vo-

Rush's Works, 4 volumes, ten dollars

Chopin's Chemistry, by Williamson, 3
volumes, four dollars seventy five cents

Lavoisier's Chemistry, three dollars fifty
cents

Lewis's Materia Medica, two volumes,
four dollars fifty cents

Wilson on febrile diseases, 2 volumes, six
dollars

Willick's Lecture on Diet and Regime,
London edition, three dollars seventy five
cents

Hunter on the blood, 2 volumes, 8 dollars

Beauties of Nature and Art, 14 volumes,
bound, seventeen dollars fifty cent

Motherby's Medical Dictionary, London
edition, call, twenty two dollars

Burkitt's exposition of the New Testament,
eight dollars twenty five cents

Two elegant patent London made Flage-
lotes, with additional keys to C and Pe-
dal, two hundred and twenty dollars

A few violins of a superior quality, violia
cases, strings, bridges, screws and bows,
clarified rosin clarinets, hautboys, German
flutes, fifes, drums and trumpets, two ele-
gant ebony French flageolots, and instrumen-
ts for flagelot, fife, flute and violin, &c.

Writing and letter paper, drawing and log
paper, quills, wafers, inkpowder, Walker's
best for records, ink stands, lead, boxes,
slates, pencils, &c., &c.

April 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
Samuel Dunlap, an insolvent debtor, are re-
quested to make payment to the subscriber,
and all persons having claims against said e-
state are requested to bring them forward
for examination.

CHS. J. CATLETT, Trustee.

March 21. 32W

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James
Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart,
and at the office of the Alexandria
Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

AN ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:
DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SO-
CIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLIE HARPER, Esq.
ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

23d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 15 years
of age. Apply to the Printer.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Offers for sale the following articles,
wholesale or retail:

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
2000 lbs. Green Coffees, in barrels and bags
5000 lbs. Cheddar Cheese, of excellent qua-
lity in sacks

1000 lbs. New England do. do.

200 lbs. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel

50 tons Phosphate Fertilizer

50 bushels Upstate Georgia Cotton.

10 hds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demar-

ara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hds. Muscovado Sugar

50 lbs. do. do. different qualities

2 hds. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hysop,

Young Hysop,

and

Hysop Skin;

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia Wines,

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hds. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Marinique Cordials, in boxes

Liquor and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Pounds.

Molasses in hds. Spanish Flotanz Indigo,

Spanish Cloves, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-

bacco in bags.

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dift Can-

dies,

Milaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham Boxes, Hamilton's Garrett's and

Leiper's Snuff in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cord, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and

best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

36 hds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-

co.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, on business of importance to the Company.

By order of the President & Directors,
Joseph Carlton,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

March 9.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 24th of April next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place; for the purposes in the said order mentioned—

ABOUT sixty acres of LAND, part of the tract belonging to the late Roger West, Esq. and known by the name of West Grove. The land proposed for sale, lies on the south side of Great Hunting Creek, and contiguous to the Hunting Creek Bridge—Its vicinity to the bridge and to the road leading from the bridge, added to the facility of communication with the town, renders it an object of attention to such as are disposed to purchase land in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

It will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and sold on a credit of two, four & six months for negotiable notes with an approved endorser. A lien on the land will be retained until payment of the purchase money.

The above land will be sold at private sale at any time before the 24th day of April next, upon application to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive proposals for the same.

By order of the Commissioners,
John D. Simms,
James C. West.

March 31.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,
BY JAMES KENNEDY SEN.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

AN ORATION,
COMMENORATIVE OF THE
CHARACTER & ADMINISTRATION
OF

WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY
ON PHILADELPHIA,

On the 2nd day of February, 1810,
BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M.D.

Published at the request of the Society.

PEACE THIRTY-ONE CENTS.

* * Subscribers for the Post Folio are re-

minded to come.

March 16.

GRAND LOTTERY.

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Union College Lottery, No. 1.
MANAGERS.

William W. Gibbs, Isaac Denison,
Benjamin Dewitt, AND
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne.

8 C H E M E.

Prizes of	\$25,000	to \$75,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4 250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2	3,000	4,000
6	1,000	5,000
28	500	14,000
30	300	6,000
40	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
300	20	4,000
10,000	10	105,000

Prizes,	\$25,000
24,075 Blanks,	

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is \$245,000

Less than 2 1-6 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled

to \$10,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from

No. 1 to No. 350, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No.

251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from No.

22,001 to 22,350, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No.

22,351 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.

1st do. 40th do. * 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

Fist 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the

City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600

Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until

nished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller,

King-street, Alexandria, where all tick-

ets sold by him may be examined, and infor-

mation obtained respecting the Lottery dur-

ing the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in

the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken

at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery,

and the difference paid in cash. Cash will

also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn,

at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day

of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1

to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next

drawn number (not one of those numbers),

shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets,

with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn

to them previous to the 15th day of drawing;

and in the like manner with tickets for the

20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so

that a person with one ticket may draw One

Thousand Tickets! Question—How? An-

swer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property

of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day

of drawing, which will entitle A to the num-

bers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn num-

ber on the 20th day of drawing, may be No.

175, which will entitle him to the numbers

from 251 to 500. The first drawn number,

on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will

entitle him to the numbers from 32,001 to

32,250, inclusive; and the first drawn num-

ber, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one

of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will

entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to

22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets

may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

JEWELRY.

THE subscriber has just received and

offers for sale at his store (corner of

Fairfax and Prince streets) a small invoice of

Jewelry, consisting of Ladies' Ear-Rings,

Bracelets, Necklaces, &c. of new and elegant

patterns. Also, a general assortment of Sil-

ver Ware, as usual, all of which will be sold

very cheap.

John Gaither.

N. B. All kinds of Hair-Work executed

in the neatest manner at the shortest notice.

March 29.

eo2w

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from William

Gore to the subscriber, to secure the pay-

ment of a sum of money to Daniel East, will

be exposed to sale, for ready money, on

TUESDAY, the 17th day of April next,